



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Metallic Implements of the New York Indians. By WILLIAM M. BEAUCHAMP. (Bulletin of the New York State Museum, No. 55.) Albany: 1902. 8°, 92 pp., illustrated.

The author has made this Bulletin a valuable and welcome addition to the archeological literature of the State of New York, both preceding and during the colonial period, and what relates to New York applies incidentally, with almost equal force, to the whole eastern coast of North America as far southward as Florida and as far inland as early French and English influences extended.

By references to early authorities Mr Beauchamp shows that, at the first coming of the whites, the native Americans were possessed of numerous objects made of copper. A trade in this metal was early carried on by the whites with the natives in exchange for needed commodities, and the natives, in turn, disposed of the metal to others not in immediate contact with the Europeans. Quite a number of authors, during both the colonial and a later period, are quoted, the citation of their works forming an interesting bibliography of the subject.

Mr Beauchamp suggests that those objects of native copper which he illustrates are prehistoric, and were produced from the pure metal by a process of hammering. While such may be the case with the celts, the illustrations of arrow- and spear-heads of iron and brass with sockets similar to those found made of native copper, leave room to doubt whether the flange shapes to native copper objects are not of civilized concept. The tomahawks illustrated are interesting reminders of the fact that the Europeans supplied their red allies with a more effective instrument than the latter had earlier possessed, for in a single steel, iron, or copper hatchet and pipe, the war hatchet or club and stone pipe were combined into an effective weapon.

The numerous illustrations of the iron axes of the early colonial period, used by the whites in their Indian trade, are highly interesting. It is, however, to be regretted that a publication otherwise so excellent should be so badly illustrated; for though satisfactory in outline, the figures are flat and black, the general effect of which is to impress one with the fact that photographs would be far preferable to what is given, and doubtless would not have been more costly.

Mr Beauchamp has prepared a paper on ornaments for future publication. It is hoped that another method of illustration may be adopted, for, no matter what the process may be, any change from the present method of illustration would be an improvement.

JOSEPH D. MCGUIRE.